Table 15. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Private industry, California, 2013

		Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
Characteristic	Private industry	Head			Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities						
		Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot	Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	109.7	7.3	3.1	1.3	26.0	20.4	34.3	8.4	5.1	13.5	4.7	22.2	8.0	5.5	4.5	3.4	11.7	3.5
Gender: Male Female	115.7 100.7	9.1 4.7	4.6 .9	1.0 1.7	30.7 19.1	23.2 16.4	34.4 34.1	7.9 9.1	4.6 5.9	16.9 8.4	3.2 7.0	24.8 18.4	9.0 6.6		5.1 3.7	2.1 5.3		3.5 3.2
Age:  14 - 15  16 - 19  20 - 24  25 - 34  35 - 44  45 - 54  55 - 64  65 and over	 113.6 109.3 105.1 108.2 113.5 120.8 83.5	 8.2 11.1 7.9 6.6 4.9 9.8 5.2	 5.6 6.2 4.2 2.7 2.2 1.5 2.4	 .9 .9 1.8 1.2 1.4	 16.3 26.6 25.7 27.4 25.2 27.6 19.6	 14.6 22.3 20.5 22.6 20.0 18.3 13.2	 36.2 37.7 32.3 36.1 39.9 32.3 15.7	 4.9 9.3 6.0 7.2 13.5 8.5	 5.0 4.4 3.7 5.5 6.9 5.5 2.9	 20.2 17.7 14.3 15.8 12.5 10.1	 3.7 4.4 6.4 4.7 4.0 4.7 2.5	 40.5 20.6 21.5 21.3 21.8 25.7 19.6	 4.5 7.9 6.3 6.9 7.6 13.8	 24.1 3.4 6.9 5.7 4.4 3.7 3.9	5.3 5.3 4.2 3.2 6.3 4.5	 6.9 3.5 3.0 2.6 3.8 4.1	10.6 15.0 16.3	 2.1 3.2 2.6 1.5 3.7 8.3
Major occupational group:  Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations	39.1 17.8	2.7 .5	1.0 	1.6 	9.2 2.9	8.9 2.6	7.3 2.9	1.6	2.0 .2	1.7 .5	1.8 1.4	3.7 2.4	1.6 1.0		.4 .4	2.6 5.7	11.7	.4 .9
Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations Community and social service occupations	7.6 8.5 24.3 91.6	  2.5	  	  	1.4 .9 3.4 10.4	1.1  2.8 5.6	1.1 4.3 10.7 13.8		 2.2 	 .8  5.0	.9  8.3 7.1	.9 2.3  17.7	 1.4  2.9		.6 	1.9   11.6	.7 3.0	   14.8
Legal occupations Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	18.8 74.9 121.4 123.3	 1.7 2.3 10.3	  2.5	 2.2 1.0 5.2	 40.3 5.1 31.2	36.3 3.2 26.4	2.7 5.6 49.2 31.7	  41.7 8.7	 1.7 3.4	2.0 1.8 12.2	  3.8 4.4	 13.4 61.4 17.8	8.1 15.5 9.2	 3.2 29.0	 1.6 15.1 1.9	8.1 1.4  5.9	 9.4 1.6	   2.8
Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations Food preparation and serving related occupations	151.8 119.8 122.1	6.7 13.6 11.5	1.8  7.5	2.1  .3	41.6 21.6 25.0 73.1	36.3 16.6 20.8	40.4 12.7 52.2 70.3	10.9 2.5 5.2	9.1 2.3 9.1 9.5	7.8 2.6 27.6 28.4	7.5 2.2 6.2 5.7	21.3 35.0 14.8 47.8	7.4 14.1 5.6	5.8 12.4 3.3	2.0 4.5 2.6 7.6	8.2 16.5 3.4 3.1	27.3 17.9	4.2 1.4 5.2 9.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations Personal care and service occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations	255.1 131.8 63.2 66.1	24.2 6.3 2.2 2.1	7.4 2.3 .3 .4	2.8  1.3 1.2	24.3 10.7 15.9	62.0 15.3 8.4 11.2	56.9 17.7 24.6	22.2 25.7 7.7 4.7	8.9 2.5 3.8	11.7 4.1 7.3	7.6 1.8 6.2	22.2 17.1 12.1	14.7 8.5 5.4 4.8	11.9 8.2 4.2 2.2	3.7 6.1 3.2	2.6 4.1 1.8	18.4 6.5 7.4	.9 3.5 1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	143.6 250.2 270.6 141.2 231.2	12.8 11.3 24.3 12.2 16.2	7.0 8.0 16.0 8.5 2.4	2.5 .9 1.8 .7 2.0	31.4 83.7 74.1 25.9 60.2	23.2 59.8 63.6 18.3 45.7	34.4 78.4 76.9 63.4 61.0	7.7 20.2 13.9 7.7 16.5	6.3 14.3 7.7 8.8 9.1	16.8 34.9 44.6 33.3 21.7	2.6 7.0 7.2 8.5 8.2	38.8 52.7 55.8 19.9 60.8	9.2 22.9 27.6 6.1 19.2	9.1	7.5 8.7 12.9 5.6 10.1	3.1 2.4 4.2 2.1 2.7	20.4 14.9	5.0 4.6 13.1 2.1 5.1

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH)  $\times$  20,000,000 where

= number of injuries and illnesses

 total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, EH

20,000,000

50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2014

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.